Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

WHAT SHALL THE FRIENDS OF REPUBLICANISM DO?
TO THE EDITION OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE—
SIE—When some years ago I had the honor of replying to an invitation of a portion of the members of the New York Legislature to address them upon the slavery question, I was thought by many a fanatic, because I avowed that it was not a question about the African, but "whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves." Since then, what is there sacred in the constitution, in treaties, in laws, in guarantees of liberty, which has not been desecrated?

And now at last those "compromises" by which

an guarantees of noerty, which has not been descrated?

And now at last those "compromises" by which so many of us were humbugged—which were exalted above the "higher law" of revelation and conscience, are themselves trampled under foot—and by the repeal of the Missouri restriction—by revolutionary means—a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the slavecerus.

means—a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the slaveocrats.

Thus far our republicanism is a failure. Shall we "give up the ship?" Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-off rags of despotism, admitting ourselves incapable of self-government and national existence? For my part, though sad—very sad—I am not despondent. Let us use the reason God has given us to remedy the past, and make secure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wo? We committed a national crime in joining hands with the slaveholders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in due season the poisoned chalice is returned to our own lips.

lips.

I am not prepared to say with the Garrisonians that we are to break away at once by revolution from this criminal alliance; but I do say that our only salvation, because the only true repentance, is in making the overthrow of slavery our dominant idea.

idea.

The one idea of the slaveholders which overrides all principles and measures, is the rule of slavery. So it must be met, not incidentally—not occasionally—not compromisingly, by the friends of liberty, but with a oneness of purpose and vivacity and faraticism of will equal to theirs.

Does any man believe that in a fair contest between liberty and slavery the wrong will triumph? I do not.

plut with a oneness of purpose and vivacity and fahaticism of will equal to theirs.

Does any man believe that in a fair contest beiween liberty and slavery the wrong will triumph?

I do not.

What then shall be done? 1. In the first place,
punish the traitors, as an example for all inture
times. I honestly believe that every man of the
free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri
restriction deserves death. But there is no legal
way of inflicting the penalty—the halter, then, they
must escape. But one thing can be done—break
them on the wheel of public opinion. Let no man
deal with them in business—banish them from the
social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever. This seems hard, but the race of traitors
must die before we can live.

2. Let the elections, even for the most infertor
offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or
its amendment so that the people of the Territory
shall have the unqualified right to vote slavery out.

To do this, the free trader must give up his free
trade—the tariff man his tariff—manufacturers,
shipping—internal improvement, temperance,
schools—all must, for the present, be held in abeyance to the one great question: Shall America be
free or slave?

3. Although I think the free democracy are best
based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will aid as allies. In a Congressional district where the free democrats have a
supposed larger force, let the whigs and democrats
re-nominate the free democrats re-nominate the whigs
or democratic ticket, as as to defeat the serviles of
all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congressional district in the Union, of that party which has
the Congressman, and let them vote a common candidate. Such a candidate, thus mominated, can, in
my opinion, be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let
that candidate—whether Benton, Sward, or Hale,
or any other good citizen—be chosen without regard
to his locality in a free or slave State. For

appi is now. While the oceans would wash us on the northeast and west, we could well bide our time to expand our dominions over the feeble masters of the South to the Gulf of Mexico.

But the probabilities are that the South would see her only safety in the Union, and "acquiesce" in the "manifest destiny" of the triumph of human rights, and begin in earnest to clear herself of slavery; till at last we should become peaceably a homogeneous people, and "liberty and union" be forever established.

But I have already made this letter too long.

For myself I am ready to complete the sacrifice and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards. I am for no union without liberty—if need be through dissolution and war. "I stand by the declaration," trusting ever, till republicanism is vindicated and the libertica of mankind achieved.

Very respectfully, your friend, C. M. CLAY.

Very respectfully, your friend, C. M. CLAY.

Horrisle Death in Cincinnati—A Victim of Hydrofidera,—This most dreadful of all maladies was exhibited yesterday in all its horrors, in the person of John Cookson, late foreman of Semple's foundry. The particulars are these:—About nine weeks since, Mr. Cookson, one evening, in returning from the foundry to his house, near the terminus of the plank road, was attacked by a large and ferocious dog, who bit him in the leg, thigh and arm, beside inflicting a slight wound in the face, and literally tearing his clothes into ribbons. The wounds, however, did not incapacitate Mr. Cookson from attending to his business, and he soon forgot the occurrence. On Thursday evening, upon entering his isome, he complained of feeling very unwell, and retired early to bed. The night, however, was almost a skeepless one, interrupted by horrid dreams and nervous starts; and early in the morning the trat aymptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance. Medical aid was procured—in fact, some half lozen physicians were on the spot as soon as the mase became known—but he grew rapidly worse. He was bled, and for a few minutes appeared sometriat calmer; but the horrid fit soon returned, and it was a fearful sight to behold the wretched man foaming at the mouth, casting himself upon the ground and endeavoring to tear the flesh from his bones, all the time moaning piteously. If it were possible to enhance the horrors of the scene, it was, that the unhappy being was entirely sane, being conscious of his dreadful situation, and carnestly entreating the horrified spectators to keep away, least he might involuntarily do them an injury. He was tied down to the bed, but he succeeded in hreaking the horrified spectators to keep away, least he might involuntarily do them an injury. He was tied down to the bed, but he succeeded in hreaking the horrified spectators to keep away, least he might involuntarily do them an injury. He was tied down to the bed, but he succeeded in hreaking the horrified spectators t

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING STORM IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—MAN KILLED.—On Tuesday night last our city was visited by a very hard rain, lasting for hours, and accompanied by the most vivid lightning and tremendous peals of thunder. During the height of the storm, and at about 12 O'clock, the house of Mr. Hiram Roper, in the eastern part of the city, was struck by lightning. Several persons, male and female, were at the time setting up with a sick man in the house, and among them John Cunningham, a workman in the carriage establishment of the Mesers. Quinby, who was instantly killed. It appears that Cunningham, Hiram Roper, and a young lady, were sitting side by side on a couch at the time the house was struck. As already stated, Cunningham was instantly killed; Hiram Roper was thrown senseless from the couch, his clothes were burnt and torn from his body, and his back so much burnt and lacerated as to seriously endanger his life, though we understand the physican called to him thinks he will recover. None of the other persons present received any injury. Mr. Cunningham is said to have had a bowle knile or large dirk on his person, which was drawn from its sheath by the field. The lightning struck the otics of the house, and descended by the columns

Breach of Freezies Case.

COURT OF QUERN'S LENGE.

Change of Venue—Butter vs. Kealy.

Mr. Lynch, Q. C., moved the court that the venue in this case should be changed from the city of Dublin to either the North or South Riding of Tipperary. The action was brought by Mr. Thomas Butler against Mrs. Mary Kealy for breach of promise of marriage—(a laugh)—and the present application was grounded on the fact that all the wineases on both sides resided in the county Tipperary. In her affidavit Mrs. Kealy characterized the whole proceeding as an attempt to extort money from her, to enable the plaintiff and his six children to return to America, from whence he came back about twelve months since in insolvent circumstances. The credibility of the witnesses and the character of the plaintiff would be important matters for the consideration of the jury, and on that account the defendant swore that a fair and impartial trial could only be had in Tipperary, where the parties were known. As the plaintiff was no mark for costs, she was most anxious to save expense, which would be considerable if she was obliged to bring her witnesses to Dublin. The plaintiff had made an affidavit, in which he assigned, as a reason against the present application, that his attorney resided in Dublin, and would be put to great expense in going down to Tipperary. He stated that in 1852 he was carrying on business as a hotel-keeper in New York, but that, in consequence of the serious illness of his wife, he came to England, where she died, in January, 1853. The defendant's husband died shortly after, and the cause of action was stated to have occurred in May following. (Laughter.) He was asked on a visit by Mrs. Kealy, to assist her in winding up affairs which her husband had left unsettled—(laughter)—and at that time it was alleged the promise to marry was made by the lady.

Mr. Mackey, with whom was Mr. Sydney, opposed the application, on the ground that the affidavit of the defendant had not state the number of witnesses, nor, indeed, that she i

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY TREATRE.—The grand spectacle of "Faustus," which has been produced in great splendor, is announced again for this evening. "My Young Wife and my Old Umbrella" will commence the entertainments.

BOWKRY THEATRE.—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of Mr. Thorne. The pieces selected for the occasion are the romantic spectacle of "Faustus," "The Cherokee Chief," in which Messrs. Cony and Taylor will appear, will close the entertainments.

Name's Garner Will Theatre.

Cony and Taylor will appear, will close the entertainments.

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels, who are drawing large assemblages, appear to-night, in comic pantomime and grand ballet. Mile. Yrca Mathias appears as Bella, in the grand ballet of that name. "The Red Gnome and White Warrior" concludes all. National Theatre.—The new drama entitled "Amy Lawrence, or the Freemason's Daughter," will commence the entertainments at this establishment, and they will close with the "Fairy Light Guard". Mr. and Mrs. Prior, and Mr. C. W. Taylor, in the leading parts.

Wallack's Theatre.—This well-ventilated and comfortable theatre is visited every night by large audiences. The comedictia of a "Morning Call," and Buckstone's comedy of "Leap Year," are the pieces selected for this evening's amusement.

American Museum.—The selections for this afternoon are "Away with Melancholy" and "An Alaming Scarifice." In the evening the drama entitled "Rafaelle" will be presented.

Christy's Minsterle. continue to give their lessing and year augusing nears delineations every

titled "Rafaelle" will be presented.

Christy's Minstrels continue to give their pleasing and very amusing negro delineations every evening.

Wood's Minstrels are drawing large audiences. The burletta of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is again announced for this evening.

Buckley's Serenaders.—The burlesque opera of "Sonnambula," which is drawing very large audiences every night, is announced again for this evening.

"Sonnambula," which is drawing very large audiences every night, is announced again for this evening.

Mammoth Tree.—The great California tree which is being exhibited every day and evening at No. 506 Broadway, should be seen by all our citizens, as it is a great curiosity.

Signon Blitz gives an entertainment in Wash ington Hall, Astoria, this evening.

MES. MOWATT'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

On the 2d instant, as before announced, Mrs Mowatt took her final leave of the stage at the How ard Athenaum, in Boston. At the conclusion of the play ("Ingomar") she was called before the curtain, and addressed the audience:—

LADES AND GENTERIN—I appear before the curtain, and addressed the audience in Last time, and to utter a last farewell. How can I do so without being moved by the recollection of the first occasion when I stood before a Boston audience, and by them was tenderly unhered into that professional life which I now lay aside, happy in the consciousness that its obligations are fulfilled, its trials over? When the imperative voice of duty summoned me from the sphere of home to test what faculties I possessed, to labor and which how a sade analysis the conscious that its obligations are fulfilled, its trials over? When the imperative voice of duty summoned me from the sphere of home to test what faculties I possessed, to labor and struggle in a public arens, I chose your city, by a species of instinct, for the seene of my first efforts. I chose it because it has been called—and who shall deny that it is rightly designated?—the "Athens of America." Because where there is true taste, high redinement, and a comprehensive love of art, there is always more leniency towards the feeble and uncertain efforts of the novice artist. That I made no error in my selection was proved by your greeting, which I so well remember, by your forbearance towards the imperfections of my youth and inexperience, by your bearty approval of those abilities, (humble as they must have been) that were then manifested. In appearing before you as a public reader, the experiment I made was a novel and perhaps a bold one, for it was at that time almost without precedent in this country. But that I was a woman, standing alone and unsupported—that I was unheraided and almost unknown, did not prevent your giving me an impartial hearing. You did not attempt to sexualize mental gifts, to say the lips of man should interpret the poets, but the lips of woman must be sealed. I may address to you the words that Corinne uttered to her Roman countrymen.

You, O generous nation,
Banish not woman from the fane of glory!

the lips of woman must be sealed. I may address to you the words that Corinne uttered to her Roman countrymen:

You, O generous nation,

Banish not woman from the fane of glory!
Ye bid me to its portais—not by you
Are deathless talents sacrificed or dimmed
By worthless jealousies! Your voice is prompt,
Aye, to appland young Genius' upward flight—
Genius, the conqueror who disdains the spoil—
The victor with no victims.
It is for this—for that first warm greeting, that I have now most deeply to thank you; for the events that night gave their coloring to my whole future career. And now that my leng day of trial has drawn to a close, I come back to you, my first public friends, to make my last professional efforts before you, and to tell you that you will ever remain first in my grateful memory. In bidding you adien, I cannot but express a hope that the drams will ever be cherished by you, and that by you it may be wholly freed from those abuses which have shadowed its lustice and impaired its usefulness. There must be a starting point for all reform, and what your city has already effected towards that reform, proves that in commencing here, its onward progress is assured. It was here that our theatres were first purged from their worst evils—here that it was proved that the drama could flourish separated from those evils which are no more a legitimate part of the stage itself than a temperary disease is a part of an afflicted mortal. What an lastrument of good the drama was designed to be! What a mighty instrument it can be made, it is in your power to prove. I, who have loved it perhaps too well, have no dearer wish, in laying asside the mantle of the actress, than to impress this truth upon you. And now, for the last time, farewell. May you sustain and cheer many who will follow me, as you have cheered me, and though some may more worthis fill the place I cease to occupy. I pray you to still let me dwell in your remembrance.

She retired amid the most dealeging cheers, while at her feet was a pedestal of count

VERDICT OF A CHICAGO CORONER'S JURY.—The Chicago Press publishes the following verbatim copy of a verdict rendered a few days since by a Coroner's Jury, upon the body of a female child found upon the lake shore:—

ner's Jury, upon the body of a female child found upon the lake shore:

STATE OF ILLINOISE, Cook County, as.

At an inquisition taken for the peopel of the State of Illinoise and county of Cook this 26th day of May a. d. 1854 before Mr. Austin Hynes Coroner of said county of Cook upon the view of the body of Female Child, name unknown then and lying dead upon the oaths of Twelve Good and Lawful Men of the peopel of the Said State and County of Cook and When and who the said came to his or she came to her death We the Jury do say We the Juros do Agree The Body came to her Death by death unknown.

NERRASKA EXCITEMENT.—At the time of our paper going to press, we learn there is a great excitement raised among the border Indians fronting the Platte country. A delegation was after the Deputy U.S. Marshal, we understand, seaterday. He has also received direct orders from the department at Washington to proceed immediately to the territory and notify all settlers, not licensed to remain there, to leave at once. If not, by being thus notified, he is authorized to call on the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth to furnish him with a sufficient force to remove them. He will visit the upper portion of the country in a few days. Be patient gentlemen; you will all have an opportunity to go over there shortly.—Weston (Mo.) Reporter, May 25.

Progress of Ohio Ratiways.

[From the Railroad Record.]

Last year we gave a statement of the Ohio railways, then completed. As it is well to know, even in one State, the actual condition of railways at this time, we shall give a bird's eye view of those in Ohio, with some of the most important elements and results:—

Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland line.
Cincinnati, Payton and Sandusky.
Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville. (part).
Cincinnati and Hillsborough.
Cincinnati and Hillsborough.
Cincinnati and Hillsborough.
Eaton and Richmond.
Dayton and Western.
Greenville and Miami.
Dayton and Michigan. (part).
Bellefontaine and Indiana.
Springfield and Columbus.
Columbus and Wheeling line. (part).
Sandusky. Manstield and Newark.
Scioto and Hocking Valley. (part).
Iron Road.
Cleveland and Toledo line.
Cleveland and Frie.
Cleveland and Frie.
Cleveland and Pernsylvania.
Ohio and Pennsylvania.
Ohio and Pennsylvania.
Ohio and Indiana. (part).
Springfield, Mount Vernon and P.
Findiay Branch of Mad river.
Steubenwille and Indiana.
Completed. COMPLETED ROADS IN WHOLE OR PART.

pensable necessity to their growing business.

OF THE RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS

The following are the most important:

Cincinnati and Marietta, 260 miles. This work has about seventy miles graded, and nearly all the route much worked upon. From Chillicothe to Greenfield, 20 miles is ironed, and is now run by both freight and passenger trains. It is expected the whole distance from Cincinnati to the coal mines, about 125 miles, will soon be opened.

Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line, is about 52½ miles. This comprehends the great tunnel of 10,000 feet, of which 3000 have been cut. The whole line is now under construction.

Cincinnati, Xenia and Cleveland Short Line. Between Cincinnati and Cleveland, by this route, will be 220 miles. From Cincinnati to Delaware is under construct.

tween Cincinnati and Cleveland, by this route, will be 220 miles. From Cincinnati to Delaware is under contract.

Clinton Line, between Tiffin and the Pennsylvania State line, is constructing.

Tiffin and Fort Wayne, a prolongation of the Clinton Line, 102 miles, is under contract.

Pittsburg and Cincinnati Railroad, via McConnellsville, is partly under construction from McConnellsville to Cambridge.

These lines are now in course of construction, under such circumstances as will probably secure their completion. They comprehend about 600 miles, and will bring the aggregate to 2,800 miles. Besides which, there are 1,500 miles of additional railway projected; and much, without doubt, will be accomplished. On the whole, there is scarcely a doubt that within five years full 4,000 miles will be made in Ohio.

The stringency of the money market only increases the time required to finish the roads. It will not prevent the completion of any. We neither have, nor shall have, such severe pressure in the financial world as will prevent the investment of surplus capital, constantly accumulating, in whatever business is likely to afford large profits. Every day demonstrates with more certainty the fact that Western railways are profitable, and will remain so. On this subject we present.

A VIEW OF PROFITS.

The only lines in Ohio which have been in o peration long enough to give a view of their receipts, are the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland; the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Sandusky; the Hamilton and Eaton; the Greenfield and Miam; the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark; the Cleveland and Pennsylvania. Of these roads we give below the cost and the gross net receipts, after deducting the expenses for 1853:—

expenses for 1853:—	Gross receipts.	Net receipts.
Little Miami \$3,480,140	\$667,558	\$352,132
Columbus and Xenia 1.291.700	314,434	168,612
Cleveland & Columbus, 3.833,348	1.191,873	611,097
Cincinnati and Payton 2,508,004	821,793	200.956
Mad River 4.110,148	540,518	113,401
Eaton and Hamilton 1,124,000	89,855	49,974
Cleveland and Pittsburg 3,280,600	432,602	267,278
Greenville and Miami. 402,448	87,002	22,821
Acceptate \$00 000 000	80. 505 688	1 784 971

Of the Cleveland and Eric, and the Sandusky and Mansfield roads, we have no returns. From the above aggregate, it appears:—

1. That the aggregate cost of the roads is \$23,689.688.

2. That the receipts were 81 per cent on the entire cost.
3. That the net receipts are about 50 per cent of

THE INTRINSIC AND MARKET VALUE OF STOCK.
Collecting the aggregate value of stock in market,

nal, we have the following result in ro	
bers : Little Miami Raitroad	
Columbus and Xenia	
Cleveland and Columbus	
Cincinnati and Dayton	. 2,560,000
Eaton and Hamilton	
Mad River	
Cleveland and Pittaburg	
Greenville and Miami	. 200,000

Subscription for the Widow Batchelder in Savannah.—Subscription lists will be placed in the several newspaper offices in this city, with a view to raising funds to be transmitted to the widow and family of the late James Batchelder, U. S. Deputy Marshal, who was shot dead in the streets of Boston last week, while in the discharge of his duty, attempting to queli the furitive slave riot there. The object is highly laudable, and we trust will meet the favor of our citizens of all classes. Blood suit for the country deserves well of it. In this case it has been shed also for the South; for the South, a man while defending her rights, has met his death; for the South a widow and orphana have been made. It is the duty and should be the pleasure of the South to show her gratitude, and her regret, and to extend her protection to those, who in a moment have thus ruthlessly been cast upon the world. These considerations, we doubt not, will have their weight in a community so generous as this, and induce a warm response to that eloquent appeal which goes up from the blood of the murdered father and husband, in behalf of his bereaved widow and helpless children.

Telegraph to Saeatoga Springs.—The Morse

TELEGRAPH TO SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The Morse Telegraph Company are constructing a line of telegraph from Saratoga Springs, which will be in direct communication with all the offices on their line of telegraph from New York, via Albany, to Buffalo. Those who intend sojourning at the Springs during the snammer season, who may, be desirous of communicating by "lightning" with their friends at a distance, will find that their favors will be promptly desnutched.

ties for the correspondence to and from the continent of Europe. The propriety of this reduction will be apparent in view of the fact that the see postage on all correspondence between this country and Europe, has generally, and in my opinion most justly, been considered as quite too high. It is, moreover, as well our interest as our duty to extend to the large and increasing German population of the United States, and to their friends at home, the most liberal means of communication reacticable.

dence between this country and Europe, has generally, and in my opinion most justly, been considered as quite too high. It is, moreover, as well our interest as our duty to extend to the large and increasing German population of the United States, and to their friends at home, the most liberal means of communication practicable.

The complaints of the American Post Office against the British government are, that the British packets are unduly favored with the carriage of the closed mails for Canada, &c., and that the British government charge higher proportionate transit dues for the passage of American mails through England than the United States government does for the passage of English mails through the United States territory. Moreover, the British government has refused all the overtures from the American Post Office, to reduce the exorbitant rates on pamphlets and magazines. A final attempt to obtain liberality and fairness was to be made by submitting the whole matter again to Lord Clarendon.

To the credit of the American government fit manifests the utmost kindness and consideration for the Post Office officials, of whom there are unwards of 30,000. A large portion of these are in humble capacities, and cannot be afforded lucrative emoluments, but they can and do receive great attention and kindness as rewards for the exercise of intelligence and trustworthiness. The Post Office authorities in America seem to be fully aware that to carry out such a department as their own with advantage to the public, requires a cordial co-operation of the whole staff of officials, and that such co-operation cannot co-exist with chronic discontent.

The American Post Office documents reveal the rapid growth and amazing extent of the great modern republic, and manifest great industry and administrative capacity of its subordinate government officials. No matter how wide the territory or scattered the population of the United States, the government of that country, taking the initiative promptly, bind all together by so

from overwhelming debt and trouble enjoyed by the United States government.

The Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of France is thus noticed by the Paris press. The Débats, of May 13, says—

The restrictive measures which the bank had some time ago adopted produced the invaluable effectwhich was to be expected. The excessive diminution of the metallic reserve and the rapid increase of the demands made for discount and advances had obliged the bank to check the exportation of its specie, which could only be effected by diminishing the aid accorded to the public, or in other terms, by raising the rate of interest. The situation then changed and money came back. The bank now lowers its rate of interest, which is a very logical proceeding. On January 12, when the bank raised its rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent, the metallic reserve was 295,000,000, whereas at present it is 410,000,000. That simple comparison would suffice to justify the measure. It is true that the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount a half per cent, while the Bank of France lowers its rate from 5 to 4 per cent. The following figures will enable the public to form their judgment of the decision come to in both cases:—On April 29 the Bank of England had in hand £12,915,000; but according to the bill of 1844, that bank issued notes only to the extent of its capital, augmented by its money in hand. On the 18th of March last it had only at its disposal, for the possible augmentation of the circulation, £8,938,000. On April 29 that amount had declined to £4,688,000. But the Bank of France had in hand on March 18th, 313,000,000.; on April 29th, 384,000,000.c, and in the same period of time the metallic reserve of the Bank of France increased 71,000,000. At present the

American Posicial Standardes.

Some time and a non-new paymond in the Daily North on the American Part Office system. The Comment of the American Part Office system of the Comment of the American Part Office system of the Comment of the American Part Office system of the Comment of the American Part Office system of the Comment of the American Part Office system of the Comment of the American Part Office system of the Comment of the American Part Office system of the

Britain, 158 on the south coast, and 235 on the west coast. 128 wrecks strewed the coasts of Iraland, 5 were cast on shore at Scilly, 9 at the Channel Islands, 18 on the Orkneys and Shetland, and 18 at the Isle of Man; the remaining 80 occurred in the surrounding seas. The gales of Jannary caused 126 casualties, as shown above; they prevailed during the whole month and the early part of February; the spring, summer, and autumn were moderate, but on the 28th Cotober an easterly gale began that in six days strewed the coast with 102 wrecks. Strong preczes and a short lull of moderate weather were followed by gales of ordinary force at this period of the year, but on the 24th December a heavy storm from the southwest burst over the country, and continued to the end of the year, with such violence that by the 29th there was scarcely a vessel in the neighborhood of the British Islands left at sea; some had found safety by running into port, while of others the returns show a list of 183 casualties, of which 108 were totally wrecked, making a daily average of 30 wrecks during this awful and destructive gale.

The whole loss of life during the year, as far as has been ascertained, amounts to 920. Of these, 100 were lost in the Amazon, destroyed by fire on the 4th January, at about 90 miles from the Land's End; 13 in the Columbus, wrecked on the 6th January, near the Hook Lighthouse, Waterford, owing to the neglect of the Dunmore pilots; 12 in the John Toole, wrecked January 27, on the Arrah Isles, near Galway; 15 in the Amy, wrecked March 23, at the Seven Heads, near Rinsale; 75 in the Mobile, wrecked September 29, on the Arklow banks; 10 in the Ernesto, wrecked October 27, near Boscastle, Cornwall; 15 in the Mobile, wrecked December 28, at Dungeness; 15 in the Haggerston iron screw collier, lost in the gale of December 27, off Filey; 36 in the Lily, stranded December 28, in the Sound of the Isle of Man, when her cargo ignited, and she blew up; 13 in the Alcibiades, wrecked December 28, in Bulyteigne Bay. Wetford; and

Crime in France.

The Paris Moniteur contains a long report from the Minister of the Interior to the Emperor, on penitentiary establishments in 1852. It goes into a mass of minute statistics, but the following are alone of general interest:—The number of prisoners condemned for different offences, and confined in what are called "Maisons Centrales de Force et de Correction," twenty-one in number, was, on the 31st December, 1852, 19,750, not including 531 condemned soldiers, sailors and Arabs, confined in forts. The average number of criminals in these prisons during 1852 was greater than in previous years—it having only been 16,509 from 1820 to 1840, and 18,641 from 1840 to 1850. In the total number of prisoners, 3,847 were women. The number of prisoners liberoted from the Maisons Centrales in 1852 was 6,926.

The report says that this number is alarmingly great, as experience shows that most of the liber-

Foreign Miscellany.

The Russian Invalide has the following, descrive of the valor of three pupils of the Riche Lyceum at Odessa:

During the bombariment by the Anglo-Fre fleet, zeal for the good cause and indignation aga the enemy excited three students of the Lyceum truly glorious acts of devotion and dauntlessar. During the hottest of the fire, Deministre and Probagatoff went several times to battery No. 6, u which the enemy's steamers concentrated their and conveyed to General Osten-Sacken all neces information from Ensign (now Staff-Captain) St goleff. The student Foull, remarking that a pea who was conveying ammunition to battery No being seized with terror, had abandoned the wand fled, sprung on the car, and conveyed cartridges to their destination, despite of shells grape shot. His Majesty has therefore ordered these three students shall be admitted into the vice as nobles, and has accorded them the milit medal of honor.

The Adelside (Australian) Government Gas

medal of honor.

The Adelside (Australian) Government Gase contains a return of the imports and exports for quarter ended the 25th of December last. The ports are valued at £518,071 5s. 6d. This, as a pared with the imports for the corresponding quer of last year, shows an excess of £240,388 18s. The customs duties amount for the quarter to £239 16s. 1d., and for the corresponding quarter last year to £17,520 12s. 5d., showing a balance favor of the last returns of £38,719 3s. 8d. exports for the quarter are estimated at £724 4s., showing a difference in favor of the quarter of £1852, however, was £3 040 10s., against an export for the last quarter of 1852, however, was £3 040 10s., against an export for the last quarter of 1853 of £465,038, being a difference of £113 10s. The exports, the staple produce of the ool for the quarter amounted to £214,924 10s., b £59,324 3s. more than those of the correspond quarter of 1852. The difference is, to some est accounted for by the circumstance that only £2 worth of wool had been cleared at the custom he by the end of December 1852; while, owing to earlier shearing, £38,116 worth was cleared be the end of last quarter. The estimated valuable leading articles of export is as follows:—Br stuffs £139,633 10s.—viz., flour, £104,986 10s.; wh £17,865; bran and pollard, £16,415; oots, £ malt, £150; hay, £12,225; copper, £5,150; cop ore, £13,440; and wool, £38,116. The increase the export of breadstuffs, as compared with the quarter of 1852, is £14,134 10s.; and of hay, £10, in copper ore there has been an increase of £2, but in coppers a decrease of £3,361.

A letter from Cracow of the 9th of May, in the Deutche Post, of Vienna, says:—It is certain the Russian corps, about 2,000 strong, accompanied artillery and stores, is marching towards our fitter, and is on the road from Warsaw to Kielic. vacancy in the see of Cracow, which has existence the death of the last bishop, has not yet billed up. When Cracow was a free town the tip rote of the Austrian Emperor, Austria claims sole

A letter from Leipsic states that the fair of place is this year very badly attended, and I business is done. In other years there have alv been a large number of purchasers from Tur Russia and Poland, but this year there are sear

A young man of Wimille, (Pas de Calais, Franc who was exempted from serving in the army, becat he has a brother already serving, has sold himself a substitute to a wealthy inhabitant of the villa but instead of following the usual practice in sit cases of receiving a certain fixed sum, the you man required to be taken by weight. On going the scales it turned out that he weighed about 1 pounds, and thus made, at the rate per pound by gained for, 5,250f. In addition to this sum, he cated the present of a purse of money, and of a expenses in joining his regiment. He calculas that the interest of his money will form an agreeal addition to his pay whilst in the army, and that, his retirement, he will be able to purchase a busine with the capital.

The Austrian Lloyd's, of Vienna, announces the Queen Isabella of Spain has conferred the Gran Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic on Om Pacha, and on Mehemet All Pacha, cx Minister War in Turkey; and the Cross of Commander of the same Order on Ferik Pacha, Mustapha Pacha, at Ismail Pacha.

same Order on Ferik Pacha, Mustapha Pacha, as Ismail Pacha.

The foreign princes who are Knights of the Gart of England are the King of Hanover, the King the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the King Wurtemburg, the King of Prussia, the King Saxony, the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, treigning Duke of Brunswick, the reigning Duke Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, and the Prince of Lei ingen.

The Milan Gazette of the 7th of May publishes ministerial notification declaring it high treason circulate money or bills originating from the revolutionary propagands, such as Mazzinn bills, Kossuth's dollars, &c.

According to the last census, the population

revolutionary propaganda, such as Mazzinn bills, Kossuth's dollars, &c.

According to the last census, the population Prussia has increased to 16,935,420. The proposition of evangelical Protestants is 10,350,994; of R man Catholics, 6,332,293; of Jews, 226,968; eGreek Catholics, 1,485; and of Menonites, 14,780. The responsible editors of two Turin papers, the Voce della Liberth and the Opinione, were condemned on the 10th at Turin, at the suit of the Spanish Ambassador, to a fortuight's imprisonmer and 200f. fine for insulting articles on the Queen's Spain.

The proceeds arising from the public exhibition of he ship Lightning, while in dock in Liverpool, have een given by Messra, James Baines and Co., the owners, to the Liverpool Seamen's Friend Societ and Bethel Union, the Birkenhead Emigration Depot, the Religious Tract Society, and the Human Society.

Society.

Southern Farrics Going North—In our law we gave a paragraph or two relative to Souther vegetables and other produce that were daily bein sent to market at the North. Some of our Columbus factories have been in the habit of sendin pretty large orders to New York and Philadelphi for more than twelve months past, which goes to prove that we are no ways behind the rest of the world, either in the facilities for furnishing goods esuperior quality, or for rates as favorable to the large purchaser as those at which he can buy the same goods nearer his own door. And the cream of the circumstance does not stop here, judging from single transaction that occurred during the summe of 1853. A bale of goods manufactured in this cit was sent to Philadelphia and sold. The neastemer from that city brought back the identicable, which had been purchased by a merchant from the interior of Georgia, and who, on being told the the cloth was made in Columbus, remarked thought it was the cheapest and best piece of good of the kind that he had purchased for years past. Columbus Enquirer, May 30.

FOREIGN CONSULS.—The President has official recognized James F. Meline as consul and comme cial agent of Mecklinburg Schwerin, for the State of Ohio, to reside at Cincinnati.

John Smidt has also been recognized as consul wirtemburg for the State of Kgntucky, to reside a Louisville.